MONDAY, JULY 11, 1881.

Amusements To-I'ny era Maune...The Mescette. Haverly's 14th St. Theatre-Commercial Drummer Madison Square I bentre-The Professor.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending July 9, 1891, was: 176.003 Weekly... 163.005 Thursday. 150.019 Friday... 151,053 Saturday.

Total for the week..... Hopeful words continue to come from the watchers at the bedside of the wounded President. The encouragement seems to be based on the fact that no decidedly unfavorable symptoms have developed, rather than on any marked change for the better in the condition of the patient. That President GARFIELD has lived more than a week, and that he is not growing worse, are circumstances that certainly justify hope. It should be remembered, however, that the course and lodging place of the bullet are yet unknown to the physicians, and that other crises are to be passed before the element of doubt in the case ceases. It is probable that the period of uncertainty will extend over many days yet. Those who best know the President's splendid physical powers, and see the daily exhibitions of his unflinching bravery in his fight for life, are noticeably the most impressed with the belief in his recovery. Let us trust that they are not mistaken, and that, as one of them happily expresses it, the President is now on the sunny side of life.

All Lives Equally Sacred Before the Law.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING has recently caused to be published a letter addressed by him to Attorney-General MACVEAGH. It is a singularly mysterious document, but seems to suggest, if it has any meaning at all, the propriety of attaching more severe penalties to the assassination, or attempts at assassination, of high public officers than are inflicted for a like crime against common peo-

This is the doctrine of monarchical and imperial governments; and, besides being objectionable as based upon a false and unjust principle, it fails utterly to make royal or imperial lives more secure.

The suggestion is interesting as showing that Mr. CONKLING's mind inclines to imperialism on other points besides the third

term or a permanent Presidency. The true American doctrine that the life of the humblest citizen is so sacred in contemplation of law that nothing can be more sacred, is not likely to be overthrown while the national love for freedom and equality remains as strong as it is now.

An Unsuccessful Experiment in the Spoils System.

If, as is asserted, the heinous and detestable crime of GUITEAU sprang directly from the spoils system, it is calculated at least to dissuade other spoilsmen from pursuing a similar course.

GUITEAU was a preposterous applicant for the Austrian mission. He failed to attract even the attention of the Administration. He shot the President. Now he will get, not the coveted Austrian mission or any other appointment, but a halter or a

It is an experiment too eminently unsuccessful, one would suppose, to invite imitators.

The Motive.

With a few notable exceptions, the press of the country is discussing the lesson of GUITEAU's crime in a commendable spirit.

It seems to be taken for granted that there is something about the Presidential office which needs mending, and that the defect has been demonstrated by the individual act of this wretched creature. We do not subscribe to either of these notions.

The office of President, as defined in the Constitution, and administered in accordance with the principles of our fathers, seems to be the most perfect chief magistracy known in any age or country. But if this were not so, we do not believe that its inadequacy could be proved by the impulse of a crazy assassin. Had our Executive been a King, there would have been a dozen such attempts as BOOTH's and GUITEAU's in our history, instead of the three which we have had. Had the President been as powerless as the Vice-President, GUITEAU might just as readily have conceived that it was his mission to murder him. There is no evidence that he was actuated by malice, roused by the President's refusal to give him an office. There is absolutely no trace of that motive in anything that has fallen

But we are told that GUITEAU was incited Stalwarts, and we presume we are to be taught by this that the liberty of criticism upon public officials ought to be restricted. The manifest answer to this is, that if mere angry declamation had moved GUITEAU. without regard to its substance or justice, he would have selected ARTHUR or CONKmore of it, and worse, levelled against them than against the President. Men like to be the great majority of Republican politiclans, and newspapers of all shades of opinion, were at that moment ranging on the strong side of the Administration against the bold and determined faction who were resisting its power.

from him either before or since.

the truth when he says that no one merry asked for, and they have undertaken else was, directly or indirectly, re- to do the work on a large scale in Vienna. sponsible for his act. He had no personal ill-will to the President; but he which, in his preposterous mind, was be better off without him, and he acted self in much the same way when he killed TEAU long since told his niece that there were two men in the world whom he felt he and the other he declined to name. He also him finally to the perpetration of the bloody

Republican party by murdering a Stalwart. | to fourteen, with thirty-three dials.

Consequences of the President's Injury.

The President's illuess necessarily interferes with that part of the public business decision. This portion has grown inordithe desire of former Presidents to engross power personally; and secondly, the desire of members of the Cabinet to avoid responsibility, thus increasing the labors and the trials of the President.

A third cause also exists, which is perhaps more troublesome than either of the others. Pronounced partisans who have been influential in national and in State conventions insist upon carrying their claims and their griefs, when opposed in the departments, directly to the White House, the doors of which are always open to receive them. Office seekers, claimants, adventurers, beggars, idlers, travellers, and not unfrequently dangerous monomaniacs. throng the corridors and the offices of the Executive Mansion six days in the week, not excepting those set aside for meetings of the Cabinet. Consequently, the time of the President which should be devoted to public concerns is largely consumed on merely

personal account. It is in the power of any resolute President to put an end to this serious abuse. But the craving for popularity, and the unwillingness to cut off a practice too long tolstern remedy. Indeed, in the midst of his sufferings and peril, President GARFIELD has twice referred to matters relating to the District of Columbia-supposed to be the appointment of commissioners-that he

wished to get off his mind." Great national interests are disturbed. and often materially damaged, by these causes, and the time has come when Congress ought to interpose its authority, and cut a pernicious system up by the roots. This is not to be done by the charlatanry of "civil service reform," but by effective legislation, which snall protect the Executive in the discharge of his proper functions. At the same time it would be well to forbid the frequent and prolonged absences from the capital which GRANT introduced, and which HAYPS kept up. The President is the first servant of the people, and he should set an example of diligence and of fidelity to every trust.

Just now a very important matter must be held in abeyance until the President is in condition to consider public business. THE OPHILUS FRENCH, Auditor of Railroad Accounts, at first suspended, has at last been absolutely removed, and the office is turned over to the charge of one of the clerks, there being no deputy. The vacancy can only be filled by the President, ultimately with the advice and consent of the Senate.

A dividend of three per cent.on the shares of the Central Pacific corporation is announced for the ist of August, claiming to be based on a net earning of five per cent. This very question enters into the suit before Judge BLATCHFORD, which was brought upon the advice of FRENCH, and which he subsequently, after seeing new light through the spectacles of the company, recommended to be stopped. The THURMAN act requires the Central Pacific corporation to pay \$1,200,000 annually into the Treasury, on account of the sinking fund created to extinguish the principal and interest of its debt to the United States. According to FRENCH's figares, of the three millions due to this fund on Dec. 31, 1880, but \$775,000 had been paid. leaving a deficit of \$2,225,000. He alleged that the business of the road had been diverted to the Southern Pacific, belonging to the same owners, and that dividends had been declared on the stock of the Central facilie, while the sinking fund payments were in arrears, and there was also a general deficit independent of that arrearage.

The treacherous conduct of FRENCH as disclosed in his shameless letter to LeLAND protection of the Treasury, are embarrassing at a time when all thoughts at Wash-

ington are bestowed upon the President. It is unfortunate that FRENCH was not at once dismissed after the publication of his stock-jobbing letter to STANFORD, and that the case was not laid before the Grand Jury. The railroad kings will now have every advantage that a betraval of trust by a high official, removed but not indicted, can give them, with a full knowledge of all the information possessed by the Government, and of the points intended to be made against the Central Pacific Company.

A System for Running All the Clocks of

a City. Recent invention has made it possible to move and regulate the clocks of a whole city by means of compressed air furnished from central stations. Householders are thus able to always have the exact time, and are saved the trouble and annovance of attending to their clocks themselves. The pneuby the unmeasured denunciations of the matic clock, therefore, promises to become, like the telephone and the telegraph, of great public use, and an important addition

to the conveniences of modern life, At the Paris Exhibition of 1878 a very ingenious contrivance for the pneumatic distribution of time attracted much attention. The inventors, Messrs, Copp and Ruscu. Ling for his victim, because there had been | had previously experimented with their clocks in Vienna, but they had not then perfeeted their arrangements for moving and on the strong side, and, as matter of fact, regulating them. When they applied to the city authorities for the privilege of distributing time as a monopoly for fifty years, they were, therefore, unable to get the concession. Since that day, however, they have so improved their system, and the exact time furnished by them has become so use-No doubt GUITEAU has avowed his mo- ful to the public, that the municipality are tive fully and fairly. No doubt he tells now willing to grant them what they for-

In Paris, too, since 1878 a large number of householders have had the time transmitted had arrived, by his own reflection at the to their residences by the pneumatic proconclusion that the "Republican party," cess, and numerous pneumatic clocks have been put up in the streets. At first pipes synonymous with the Government, would | through which the compressed air could be sent were laid down in the sewers of the accordingly. Eugene Aram argued to him- first, second, and ninth arrondissements of the city. There was, however, no distribu-CLARK; he thought the wealth of the tion of time to private residences. Soon latter was not well used, and should be however, a company, known as the Comtransferred to more competent hands. GUI- pagnie Générale des Horloges Pneumatiques, was authorized to perform this service, and a year ago last March it was ready ought to kill; one of them was her father, to begin the work. Six miles of pipes had been laid down, and four clocks, which re raised an axe over his sister's head, and ceived the pneumatic time from the central would have killed her but for the in- works, were fixed on lamps on the bouleterference of her son. What was going vards. These public clocks came to be of on in his brain then? Doubtless the greatuse. Their time was always correct, same mental processes which brought and people got into the habit of regulating place in the Senate of New York, and not their watches by them. Subsequently the deed, which he now so couldy describes and system was further extended, and now ther . Conkling, but remains to vote against him, so presidly avows in his prison. But he are sixteen miles of pipes laid down in the although the Constitution of the State demight just as easily have determined that sewers, and two thousand pneumatic clocks clares that no man shall hold a Federal he was called upon to slay any other man in five hundred houses are connected with office and at the same time be a member of in the country; and if he had been at Albany | the central works, and are receiving the bislead of Washington, he would probably time from them. The number of public

have undertaken to harmonize his beloved | clocks in the streets has also been increased

The system has worked so well and has proved of so great public convenience that of late, we are told, the patentees have obtained a concession from the Prefect of the Seine which will enable them to vastly exwhich depends upon Executive approval or | tend their arrangements for distributing the time. Their plan is to lay down pipes nately of late years, from two causes; first, through which they can send compressed air which will actuate all the clocks of Paris, if necessary.

This is the way in which the time is sent: At the central works there is a great clock, which controls the whole system. It is a pendulum clock of remarkable precision and perfection of mechanism. To it is connected a peculiar contrivance, by means of which a valve is opened and shut every minute. When the valve is opened compressed air furnished by steam engines working air-compressing machines is admitted into the system of pipes, and all the clocks connected with it are actuated at the same time. The opening takes place at the sixtieth second of each minute, and the air flows for twenty seconds, when the valve is closed. This space of time allowed is the result of experience, and may be varied according to the distances through which the compressed air has to travel.

It is not necessary for us to describe the machinery in detail; nor shall we attempt to explain the mechanism of the clocks worked by the pneumatic system. It is enough to say that as the central clock moves so move all those connected with it. erated, have prevented the application of a In this way exact and uniform time is furnished, and when the Pneumatic Company take advantage of their concession, which gives them a monopoly of laying pipes for fifty years, it will be supplied throughout Paris. The cost too, is so small that the people generally will be able to have it. Thus, the charge for a single clock is only a cent a day, and if there are more in a house the price for each is much reduced. This price, however, includes laying the pipes and supplying the clock, or, if desired, fitting works to existing clocks. Since the pneumatic system saves the householder from all care about his clocks and all expense for their repair, it will be seen that the cost is at least no greater than that of maintaining the old timepieces. By it, too, he can always be sure that he has the correct time.

The pneumatic clock, therefore, is a great gain, and is likely to be introduced into many cities. We are told that not only Paris and Vienna, but also St. Petersburg and Madrid and two large towns in France, are soon to have time distributed by the system, and that it is to be introduced into England.

The Review in Windsor Park.

The British lion will sleep more soundly after Saturday's review at Windsor. He has not been his ancient self since Moltke's conquest of France, which he viewed first with complacency, then with terror lest his turn might come next. The imaginary horrors of the battle of Dorking have disturbed his dreams, and in fancy he has heard the 190-ton guns of the Duilio and the Dandolo thundering around his little island.

When Lord BEACONSFIELD made the costly but showy move of bringing a few thousand troops from India to Malta, the British taxpayer was a little comforted in his apprehensions; when, by a costlier and more showy move, Cyprus was secured, there was more consolation. But presently the reflection came that Cyprus was for war in the Levant, not for home protection, and that the battle of Dorking would be ended before Indian reënforcements could land on the shores of England.

The anxiety in which John Bull keeps himself through fear of invasion is illustrated by the London Times, which has been seriusly considering the expediency of forbidding the proposed tunnel under the British Channel, on the ground that it might furnish an inlet for French invasion. Why the British navy and the British army should STANFORD, and the inability to appoint his be supposed to look on quietly while a forsuccessor, who could officially expose that | eign force thus lands and selzes the English treachery and take action upon it for the end of this tunnel, is not clear. However, the volunteer review in Windsor Park may serve to quiet the fears of the London Times and the British public. It will be apparent from this experiment that fifty or sixty thousand volunteers can cross the island from different directions in season to reach the outlet of the tunnel on the menace of an invasion.

Thus the British traveller, who has been by turns hoping for the tunnel to escape seasickness, and fearing the tunnel lest it lead to an inroad of Frenchmen, may draw sentatives. comfort from this display of an adequate tunnel guard.

More Corporation Senators.

LANDAULET WILLIAMS has gone back to Oregon, without having abandoned his resince at Washington, where he has lived since he was elbowed out of Gen. GRANT's Cabinet six years ago. His present ambition is to be returned to the Senate as the successor of Governor GROVER, whose term will expire on March 3, 1883,

In the present Legislature, which will go out next year, the Republicans have a majority in both branches, and a majority of twenty-two on joint ballot. They have the advantage of possession, and will be aided by the great railroad corporations which are now stretching out their arms in Oregon, as they have done in California, with the unconecaled object of strengthening their power in the Senate.

But in the coming contest Williams will find a keen competitor in HIPPLE-MITCHELL. They both belong to the same school of politicians, and one would be quite as subservient as the other to corporate power. In other respects there is little to choose tween them. It is worthy of serious attention that nearly all the Republican Senators who came in on the 4th of March with the new Administration are the friends. and most of them are the creatures, of great corporations, East as well as West, And the number would have been increased if an election had taken place in New Hampshire, by the return of E. H. ROLLINS, former Treasurer of the Union Pacific, whose memory was so imperfect in the Credit Mobilier investigation.

William II. Robertson.

Various politicians of more or less prominence have suffered damage in the public estimation since the contest over the choice of two Senators began at Albany; but no one else has been damaged so seriously as Mr. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.

Mr. Robertson was long ago confirmed as Collector of the Port of New York, and his ommission to that office was signed and completed many days since. Yet, while thus wielding the influence of the Custom House machine, he persists in keeping his former merely manages the campaign against Mr. the Legislature.

Many onseemly occurrences have marked

the progress of this memorable struggle, but the conduct of Mr. Robertson is not the least unscemly among them.

Mr. Depew's Letter.

Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S letter of Friday last declining longer to be a candidate for Senator is as sweet as the proverbial dving notes of the swan. And to receive and deserve the glowing tributes which were paid him on that occa-

sion is better than to be Senator. We apprehend this last act of Mr. Dr. PRW's must commend itself to the approval even of Mr. CONKLING.

A respected correspondent in Alabama writes to say that, having six months' leisure for reading, and wishing to spend the time upon some of the best poetical works, he desires our advice.

We answer his inquiry with great pleasure. The best poetical works in the English language are those of Shakespeare, Milton, Chaucer, Spencer, Cowley, Crashaw, Herrick, Herbert, Marvell, Daniel, Drummond, Dryden, Pope, Goldsmith, Cowper, Byron, Coleridge, Campbell, Burns, Scott, Wordsworth, Shelley, Hood, Hunt, Lamb, Bryant, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Browning, Arnold, Thackeray, and Tennyson. These are authors whose works can be read through and studied with advantage, and when our correspondent has done with them we shall be glad to advise him respecting other authors whose productions, though comparatively few and fugitive, are yet many of them replete with

Thrift seems to be much more an attribute of the late Lord BEACONSFIELD's heirs and successors than it was of the Earl himself. He is hardly cold, and they advertise for this week a sale of his plate, porcelain, pictures, and manuscripts. If it were asale of his garments, of which no doubt they found a brilliant stock, the perishable character of these might give a reason for such celerity in administering on the effects. But this haste to sell things which ordinarily gain value with age would seem to show a suspicion that, to reap the full pecuniary fruits of his popularity, they must act at once.

There seems to be a disposition at this point in the President's case to advertise patent contrivances of one sort or another-refrigerating apparatus, or what not. In all matters of great public sensation, the enterprising business man steps to the front to improve his trade. It will be remembered that when the remains of the late Mr. A. T. STEWART were stolen, a large part of the current news about the affair was deftly turned into the channel of advertising a certain patent substance, which turned out after all to have nothing to do with the case. The White House is now the haunt of inventors seeking advertisement. There are also some bigger business men, whose art is buying men and things, rather than selling, who are siyly arranging to turn this calamity to

Sfax and Djerba are now the places attracting attention in Algeria. The extension of French military operations has greatly increased their cost, by requiring large reenforcements of troops. It is clear that Algeria is to be the drill yard of the French army, as under the empire: but there is a warning for the republic in the military ambitions of the empire.

GRISCOM's fast is drawing to a close under rather depressing circumstances. Instead of being the centre of a throng of gazers at twentyfive or fifty cents a head, he finds himself left to starve to his stomach's content, and to stop starving when he likes; the gate money will hardly do much more than meet the expenses. Rowing or running pays better than this. At the entact much was made of Griscom's devotion to scientific purposes in his fast; but it is sadly evident that this devotion and the consciousness of his contributions to science do not wholly satisfy him. His misfortune is that he has been eclipsed by two contemporaneous sensations, the comet and Guiteau. But for them, perhaps, he might have made money out of starving. And another misfortune of his is being entirely too fresh. A man who walks six miles, tiring out his watchers, and who lifts muscular power than any of his visitors, does not excite public sympathy. Had he given indications of failing, with possibilities of dying at any moment, there might have been a rush to see him succumb, like that of the populace to a perilous feat on the trapeze.

MYERS and MERRILL repeated on Saturday at Birmingham their previous triumphs at Stamford Bridge, MYERS lowered his own record, already the lowest, for a 440 yards run. thus showing that he is still in excellent form. MERRILL walked every one of his opponents into a run, in their hopeless attempts to beat him, thus causing them to be disqualified, while the crowds of their sympathizers broke up the races by their disorder. It is pleasant to note that no exception can be taken to the fairness of the performances of the American repre-

MR. FIELD'S FUND.

How the Project Impresses Several Estcemed Correspondents.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: The editorial healed "Nielizected Benevolence" is the best I have seen for some time. Money, money, always money! Our capitalists throw it at every official of prominence as igh he were a beggar. It is easier for Mr. Field give \$5,000 than devote one day's time to a good work that would not bring his name before the public. So he does what is easiest and gains notoriety. If any sum is raised and offered to the President or his family, Gen, Garfield will can a fame second to hone in the history of this country by faily reliating to accept one cent, and as for the gettlemen who contribute, if they imacine that they can be extern of their fellow enthous they are much this taken, for no one gives them credit for distincted whose I have they will deast, and not piace interest whose them.

To run Entron or Tan Sun-Sir: I deeply symptthize with the President in the present calamity, yet, should be survive, it seems to me that a salary of \$50,083 a year should be sufficient to support a lamily, and its recipiont can hardly be considered a poor man or a fit object of grainties or charity. described graditions or ensured a poor man or a no described graditions or ensured.

The American people have already conferred their highest at monthly people. If our wealthy minuses anyone to show their gradition to God, and wish to recover their stirr lateral and not be even to object, replants to God, and wish to recover their stirr lateral and not be even to object, replants to the lateral states in the strength of their strength of th

To rur Engles or Yes Sex-Ser. If Garfield had died, oid Cyrus Field and opers have subscribed a fund for Mrs. Gardell? Toward but look as if the subscription was potted up to per layers in the inture? W. Jackson.

To run Entron or Tax Sex-Sir I heartily concur with The PCS as to the misdirect if benevolence of the persons who are raising a fund for Mrs. Garfield while her hus-

Janua City, July or

Gratuities to the President of the United States

Picarthe Hofels Con A quarter of a century ago, the idea of offering the President or the President's family a som of broughout the country, would hardly have been conceptonly public men who would not accept girts offered sem on account of their relicial relations, exenting as sex night deso without reciping any law. There is now ying in New York a turner Unifed States Senator who, during his term in Congress, rendered important and cu-tively legitimate acryses to some of bis constituents, who thereupon, as a mark of their sourceration offered a valuntile gift to his wife. But the offer was declined with the remark that a Senator's wife ought not to wear his mends which her husband could not afford to buy her.

Funny Trimmings for Stockings.

From the Bire. Stockings are more richly worked than ever a bests, and trimmed with lace, but black seems to be the lavorite shade.

RANDOLPU'S ATTACK ON PRESIDENT JACKSON.

The Nose-Pulling Affair of 1833. WASHINGTON, July 9 .- It is a fact not ereditable to the civilization of Virginia that one of her sons, who belonged to a First Family, set the example of making a violent assault upon the President of the United States. This national disgrace occurred on board a Potomac steamer at Alexandria on May 6, 1833.

Lieut, Robert B. Randolph of the navr, on board the frigate Constitution, was appointed by Capt. Patterson. In the year 1828, to assume the duties of Acting Purser, in place of John B. Timberlake, the Purser, who, in a fit of drunken delirium, had committed suicide. Timberlake was the first husband of the future Mrs. Gen. John H. Eaton, nee Peggy O'Neale, who enjoys the dubious honor of having caused the dissolution of Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet. Randolph took charge of the office or duties of Purser; and, in his statement of the case, he complains that the survey and inventory required by the regulations or the law were not made, and that he was held accountable for an amount of stores which were not on hand. After some years he was found to be a defaulter. on what he insisted was an assumed state of facts, when he took charge of the Pursership. A court of inquiry was appointed to investigate his accounts. Their report exonerated him from an intentional misuse of the public property, but not from the default. They reported him to be careless or neglectful, though not dishonorable. Otherwise he was an efficient officer, who had rendered the country valuable service. On this report Gen. Jackson dismissed him from the service, in spite of the strenuous efforts of influential friends in his behalf. It was to avenge himself for this injustice, as he regarded it, that he made the violent assault upon the President. The friends of Gen. Jackson were never willing to admit the fact, but his opponents insisted that Randolph pulled the old hero's nose. That seems to have been the purpose of the rufflan, at any rate; and the blood upon the General's face would seem to prove that the attempt was successful.

The opportunity for this outrage was furnished by a trip of the President, a portion of his Cabinet, his private secretary, and other friends, down the Potomac to Fredericksburg, n Virginia, to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the monument to the memory of the mother of Washington. The boat stopped at Alexandria for a few moments, and while there a number of persons came on board, and among them Mr. Randolph, the late Lieutenant in the navy, who had recently been dismissed from the service. He entered the cabin where the President was seated and engaged in reading a newspaper. He advanced toward the President as if to address him, and seemed to be in the act of drawing his glove. "The President," says the account in the Globe, "not knowing him, and supposing it was some person about to salute him, and seeing him at some difficulty in getting off his glove, stretched out his hand toward him, saying. Never mind your glove, sir.' Randolph having then disongaged himself from his gloves, thrust one hand violently into the President's face, and before he could make use of the other received a blow from a gentleman standing near by him with an umbrella. Almost at the same time two other gentlemen in the cabin sprang upon him, and he was dragged back and thrown down.

The moment he was assaulted the President setzed his cane, which was lying near him on the table, and was forcing his way through the gentlemen who had crowded round Randelph, insisting that no man should stand between him and the viliain who had insulted him; that he would chastise him himself. Randolph by this time had been borne toward the door of the cabin, and pushed through it to the deck. He made his way through the crowd on the deck and the wharf, being assisted, as is believed, by some ruffian confederates, and made his escape. He stopped for a few moments at a tavern in Alexandria, and passed on beyond the District line. The Grand Jury, then in session, in a few minutes found a presentment against him, and the Court issued a bench warrant. A magistrate had just previously issued a warrant, but before the officers could arrest him he was cone."

An eye-witness, writing to the Richmond Ea board, and among them Mr. Randolph, the late Lieutenant in the navy, who had recently been

An eye-witness, writing to the Richmond Ea-An eye-winess, writing to the Richmond Eaguere, gives some additional particulars, as follows: "When the President said, 'Never mind your glove, sir,' Randolph said in a low tone that he came to take his revenge by pulling his nese,' suiting the action to the word. The President exclaimed in assonishment, What, sir! What, sir!' Randolph on the instant was struck by Mr. Potter with an umbrella a very severe blow, which knocked him against the berth. Capt, Brown selzed him and dragged him with violence from the President, and Major Donaldson rushe! toward the table in his anxiety to protect the President. It was the work of an instant. The President exclaimed, seizing his stick, 'Let no man interfere between me and this personal assault! forc between me and this personal assauit; I am an oid man, but percetly expaile of defending myself against, and punishing a dozen cowards assassins. It is said that a person named Thomas approached the President, and tendering his hand, observed that if he would promise to parlon him he would murder the dastard. The President put by his hand, saying: 'No, sir; I do not wish the majesty of the laws insuited for me. I am capable of defending myself against insuit."

There was a general expression of condemnafere between me and this personal assault; I

lowed.

The organ of the Nullifiers and of Mr. Calhoun in Washington, the United States Telegraph, took no notice of the assault, not even to publish an account of it, until the 9th of May, three days after its occurrence. On that day it spoke of the assault as "a violation of the laws which no one can justify," and as aggravated by the fact that it was committed on the President on account of the manner in which he had discharged his official day. "The only palliation of which it is susceptible are the aggravating causes which produced it. In making up ing causes which produced it. In making up an opinion upon the act, the peculiar circumstances and the education and opinions of Mr. Randolph should be taken into consideration." it was "intended to retailate on the President in the only was in his power, the indignant and scuel injustice done him by striking his name from the navy list." The Telegraph states that the citizens of Fredericksburg were so indig-nant at the dismissal of Randolph that they de-bated the propriety of with frawing the invita-tion extended to Gen. Jackson to attend the cor-ner stone ceremony. The Telegraph says: "We learn that Mr. Randolph left Alexandria We learn that Mr. Randolph left Alexandria to attend a wedding party in the neighborhood, and purposes to return and deliver himself up to the civil authorities in a few dare. The story in the Globe about his escape is leather and prunella." This is from the Telegraph, May 9. The Charleston Mercury spoke of the affair as a "necessary result" of an "abuse of discretionary powers" to "purposes of private and personal revenge." personal revenue."
The Richmond Whig, edited by John Hampden Pleasants, one of the most brilliant para-graphists of the day, revelled in fun over the affair, and amused its readers by a chapter on

"Moses."
At a public dinner given to Mr. Coke, a Virginia p diffician of the Nulliflers' school, the following toast was given: "Lieut, Robert B. Randouph, late of the United States Navy-May he yet receive justice, though at present withheld by corruption." The Globs charged the Nulliflers with aiming to break up the Union by bringing the Government and the President into contempt. It says: "To stack the person of the Chief Magistrate, we were before apprised, was a cherished feeling with many of them, and we do not doubt but that he would be assausinated it they could find a wretch reckless of life willing to perpetrate the act." assausinated if they could find a wreten reckies of life willing to perpetrate the act."

Randolph was never brought to the bar of justice for this outrage, and his immunity may have embodened Lawrence two years later to attempt the assassination of the President.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Is it not

time that the people pull a stop to bribery and persury, and also to the busing and selling at legislation? Let us send implied words design avit, 14: "And behold a evening title trouble, and before the morning he is not. This is the portion of them that spoil us and the lot of them that rich us." So also Amor v. 12. "For I know your monitod transfersessions and your muchy one. They afflict the just they take a brake, and they turn aside the poor in the gate from their ruch?

A PROTEST.

The Extraordinary Practice of a Medical Professor of this City. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I rise from a sick bed to ask whether the people of this city propose to tolerate the monstrous practices of the unspeakable medical Professor who has just shown himself to the public under the name of Fancuil D. Weisse? It is proper that this Professor, whose name I never heard

till to-day, should now and at once be delivered over to the justice of the community. Prof. Weisse, according to his own published secount, is at this time engaged in firing bullets from a British buildog pistol into the bodies of the men who, after death, fall under his power in the University Medical College adjacent to Bellevue Hospital! He gives an account of his operations and experiments over his own signature in the Herald of this day (Sunday). He tells how he "obtained a British builded pistel and a box of forty-four-calibre cartridges," describing in detail the weapon and its defects. "Upon testing," says he,

"Upon testing the effectiveness of the weapon, firing into the trunk of a suspended cadaver I found whenever the ball struck a flat bone it would lodge in the body; if it did not impince upon a flat bene of the chest it w at times go straight through, but more often would lodge t an opposite point beneath the skin. Firing into the abdomen it would lodge in the body, owing, probably, to the mobility of the organ."

A remarkable scene truly in which this Professor displays himself as the chief figure! Firing British bulldog bullets into a dead man's suspended body.

"I obtained a cadaver six feet high, but the body no quite as stout as that of the President, suspended it so that the feet rested on the floor, making it assume as near as possible the position in which the President

Whose body was that? But Prof. Weisse has been using his British buildog with great energy during the past week, his object being to get a notion as to the course of the bullet that Guiteau fired into the

body of President Garfield. He says: " On July 8 I obtained several cadavers resembling the of Dr. Hamilton, Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of the New York Medical Record, and other professional gentle-men, I repeated the dissections, pistol firings, &c. I propose to continue these dissections, and carry them still further, in order, if possible, to determine the probabilities as to how eventually the ball will be discoded and where it will most likely point, if, perchance, it is where I think it likely to be.
"Passon. D. Weisse."

So it appears that Prof. Weisse proposes to keep up the practice of firing buildog builets into such of our late fellow citizens as are at his disposal in the University Medical College. But do the authorities and the people of the city propose to tolerate such a practice, or to indulge him in this abominable business? I

It is too shocking. The bodies upon which he prosecutes this practice are of course those of the men who die in the public institutions-the hospitals in which many honect men and good citizens give up their lives. It must in many cases lend a new horror to death-the apprehension of a dying man that his body may fall into the hands of Prof. Weisse.

My own medical studies of other years in the college of which Dr. Weisse is a professor, convince me that no benefit to medical science can accrue from such a practice as that in which he is engaged; but, in any event, it would need a very great benefit to justify it.

The medical college within whose walls this practice is prosecuted, should at once and forever prohibit it. The medical profession should rise up in protest against it. The Christian clergy, who believe that the "body is the temple of the Holy Ghost" should denounce it. The authorities of the city should take action upon it. The entire body of the people should pronounce judgment that it shall not be toleratedthat it shall this very hour be put a stop to. New York, July 10.

WHO IS WARNER MILLERS

HERRIMER, July 9.- The little town of Herkimer, with its 2,500 inhabitants, was not immoderately clated last night when the telegraph brought the news that Warner Millor. one of its citizens, had been nominated by the Half Breed cancus as its candidate for Senator. There was very little enthusiasm, and the feelgeneral indifference. After sunset some of Mr. Miller's admirers got out an old cannon and fired a salute, but it was a very tame affair, There was either a lack of powder or of exing: No. sir. I do not wish the maj-siy of the laws insuited for me. I am capable of defending myself against insuit."

There was a general expression of condemnation of the outrage upon the President. The Administration organs expressed themselves in strong terms, but not stronger than the case called for. But it must be confessed that the censures of the opposition press were utiered in measured phrase, and not without a bologetic suggestions. Even the conservative National Dieligencer, while condemning the act, used no term of reproach which could wound a sensitive nature or warrant a demand of redress from a punctifious observer of the code of honor, It was styled "a violent assault," and the editors" considered the occurrence as one deeply to be ismented in every relation in which it is considered and in every view which can be taken of it." This mild censure accompanies the bare announcement of the fact on the morning after its occurrence. The next day the Intelligencer copies from the Giobe the leading facts stated above, which these papers are referred to editorially as follows: We have thought that our readers would expect us to lay before them the history of the daminisation of Lieut, Randolph from the navy. We have accordingly done so to-day. Without the disposition to extenuate in any degree (far less to justify) the personal violence which he has since offered to the President on the ground of his dismission, we must say that he has been hardly deal with. To an officer of the standing and gallaut services, if the finding of the court of inquirry was not satisfactory to the Executive, the privilege of a trial by his peers in legal court martial) ought to have been allowed."

The organ of the Nullifers and of Mr. Calhoun in Washington, the Chaled States Telegraph, took no notice of the assault, not even in the resident in any quantity at the respect, and in washington, the Chaled States Telegraph, took no notice of the assault, not even in the second of this dismission, we must say that he has been h perienced gunners, for by midnight the cannon had been fired off only half a dozen times. The may be obtained in any quantity at the respectable grecories, drug stores, hotels, and saloons.
It would strike a stranger as the most thriving
business in the village. Well, the Law and
Order party appointed Mr. Miller Chairman,
and instructed him to appoint a committee to
further organize the party and put it in
effective working order. Mr. Miller agreed to
do so, but we have heard nothing of the Law
and Order party since or of Mr. Miller's committee. He has probably buried it by forgetting it, in the interests of peace and harmony
among his constituents.

mittee. He has probably buried it by forgetting it in the interests of peace and harmony
among his constituents.

There is one very serious charge against Mr.
Miller. His Democratic employees have been
threatened with dismissal if they did not vote
the Republican telect. This charge seems well
substantiated. We know that one of the men
called upon Judge hard of the Court of Appeals,
who is a Democrat, and stated his case to him.
He said that he was a hemocrat, and wished to
vote the Democratic tiest, but word had gone
forth at the paper null that the men who did not
vote the Republican tricket would be discharged.
I do not believe that Mr. Miller can disprove
this charge. I shall be giad for his sake if he
can. Heing neither for him nor against him
particularly, I think I have made a fair estimate of the man. He is not the man I should
select from among five millions of people to
represent the State of New York in the
Senate of the United States. I subcose that
there are hundreds of thousands in New York
city and its adjacent towns who will ask, Who
is Warner Miller? and I fear that if he is sent
to the Senate he will be there a very long time
before the people became onlightened as to his
identity. He certainly will not set the Thames
on fire, nor said liver. He is, in a word, a man
of mediocrity, with considerable self-esteem.
This, however, is not very obtrusive. This, however, is not very obtrusive.

Mohawk. perity, with considerable self-esteem,

Festive Poetry by the Great Obituarian. Teres Written by G. W. Chalds, A. M., for the Mercelogal Dinner, and Printed to the Philadelphia Ledger. There's a beautiful spot in the Park,

To which our hearts all incline, Because on the Fourth of July, We're invited to come here and dine. Cuours-On the Foorth of July, We done in this beaution place. With banners and flags and a hand,

With the i seven hundred in time We march to this beautiful spot. And like yould tot patriots une. CROKES-On the Fourth of July, We, into youthful patricis, dine.

S. ver knives, allver forks, silver spoons, Dannak napkins and states so trun, not ham. Irish slow and green peas, Buns, fruit, rememble, and recereas.

Crours-On the Fourth of July. We take all these good things right in. Those who live in fine houses may smile When they notice how body we lead:
They would ha! ha! if they were newshoys
And, like as, were to have a square meat.

Chears. On the Fourth of July.
Like us, were to have a square meal.

-The Prince of Wales has subscribed 100 tineas toward the national memorial to the Earl of

-Rapp moved in Cincinnati polite society: vet it has been put in evidence that he kicked his wife out of hed because she had failed to polish his boots. -A bill was lately introduced in the Ger-

man Reichstag with a view to a treaty between Italy, Germany, and Austria, for the protection of singing birds -Signor Gallengo, who has been sent by the London Piece to examine the prison sens of S. Jeria, is an Italian scholar, who wrote a remarkable history of Piedmont in the English language.

-The will of Claude Lorraine, which has never appeared in print, the original being in the Capitoline Library, Rome, where the great landscape painter died, is shortly to be published in L'Art.

-The engineers of the St. Gothard tunnel think its temperature will gradually abate, so that in thereen or fourteen years it will be as low as that of the Mont Genia tunnel, namely, 20° centigrade.

-A somewhat unpleasant impression has

been caused in Switzerland by the announcement that

the French Government propose to erect fortifications at Annemasse, in the neutralized territory of Savoy. -The prospect in the Transvaal, if the country is given up to the Boers, is serious. The native chiefs in all parts of the country say that they will fight rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the Buers, -A headless statue, believed to represent Hygiein, the daughter of Æsculapius, has been discovered lose to the proseculum in the theatre at Epidaurus 1

the theatre. -The girl baby recently born to Sir Evelyn Wood, the English General of South African fame, is well off in the matter of godmothers. The Queen is one, the Lappress Engents is the other. The infant bears the

-An English visitor to Tunis reports that the French troops have not improved in any way since the Franco-Prussian war. They are younger men, and are very sloventy in drill. On the other hand, the Pasian army is in splendid condition.

-A scheme has been broached at Winchester, Mass, to cover a tract of land with handsome residences in which will be no kitchens or cooks. The cooking is all to be done in a central building, where each family can have its own dining room if desired. The ex-periment is to be made on a large scale.

-At a dance recently given by Lady Julia Wombwell, the Prince and Princess of Water remained till 3 A. M. The Princess received from Sir George Wombwell a magnificent bouquet of exotics, in the centre of which, half hidden with the flowers, was a mechanical bird, which warbled several charming sirs.

-Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity in his favor, Valentine Baker's reelection to member-ship in the Army and Navy Club was a close shave. Three hundred and ninety members took part in the ballot, so terprise; and there were thirty-seven black balls. -The awful and wonderful amount of leg

exhibited by young ladies up to 14 is being severely ani-madverted on in London. The French call the fashion mode à la rulet de pied, because lackeys alone display tha shape of their leg to the knee. The young Princeses of Wales do not adopt the prevailing mode. Their dresses reach just above the ankle. -M. Godefroy Cavaignae, who has been

gazetted Master of Requests at the Council of State in France, is that only son of Gen. Cavaignae who has never been heard of since, when a student in 1809, he made a bonne when called upon to receive a prize from the hands of the Prince Imperial. -The Czar, Alfonso, the Prince of Wales,

and ex-Queen Isabella are cigarette smokers; the Page and King Humbert smoke Cavour cigars. Emperura William and Francis Joseph smoke big porcelain pipes; Grevy, Gambetta, and Queen Victoria don't smoke at all, Bismarck and the Sultan indulge in a pipe occasionally. and both prefer Turkish tetacco. -William Wilson engaged himself to marry Susan Southwell at Ogden, Utah, and among his gifts were a sewing machine and a cabinet organ. Her parents forbade the union, and told him to take away

ried to another girl, and then, when he called, Su-an gave him such a thrashing that recovery is doubtful -The English race horses are all suffergrine could, on account of this, fulfil their Ascot engage, ments, while the brave, hardy frequest, though a stranger to the climate, is quite un florted by the countries and breaking down of the horses around, and that do

the presents; but he delayed doing so until he was mer-

spite an amount of hard work that not one horse in a thousand could have stood. -Very few of those who have used the expression, "He's a brick," know that it comes from I tarch. An ambassador from Epires was shown by ling Agestlaus of Sparta over his capital, and expressed our prise at the absence of walls and fortifications. "Case tomorrow," quoth the King, "and I will show you our walls." On the morrow he showed him an array of 10,0.0 men, remarking, " Each one is a brick."

-It will be remembered that Adelaids has most generously founded a fund for decayed a test and actresses, the interest of which is to be distribute in furtherence of that object. The trustees of the limit are Mr. Irving, the tragedian; Mr. Toole, the comedian,

and Mr. Ciement Scott, critic of the Daily Polygraph. -A report comes from the west coast of Africa that seven men have been scatenced to death at Old Calabar for murders committed under most atrocust ircumstances. The men in question, who were natives of the place, dressed themselves in there's skins and lay in wait for their victims, whom they killed with great brutality. This system of murder has been going so for

-The Shanghai Courier says that the apneintment of Commodore Shureldt, U. S. N., to the cumund of the Chinese navy has given special satisfac the choice has no such significance as has been attuted to it, but shows only that the Chinese Government has desired "to distribute its tsvors impartially, and to put different departments under the command of foreign ers of different nationalities."

-Dr. Schliemann's reception at Berlin, where he went for the purpose of placing his Trepanguits in their permanent stode at the Gewerbe Museum, wa triumphalone. The Crown Prince and Princess received the excavator at Potalam with every mark of distinction and thanked him in the Emperor's name for the splend: liberality of his gift. At his reception by the Ethnologic cal Society Dr. Schliemann gave a graphic account of his visit to Ida, the ancient mountain of the gods, which was still exactly as Homer described it.

-The worshippers in the church at Windparade, were somewhat astounded, not to say scanda ized, recently, to see the rest of the congregation state members of the royal family entered the sacred but -in acknowledgment of State supremacy which there treme fligh Church do not brook. But outsiders were greatly pleased when the Prince appeared in tall marched with them.

-The Tunkers, or Order of Brethren, are startled to find that their younger members are dra s little away from the old standards and an are me division is not improbable. The conservatives have roundzated anew their unasterable belief to immer-so as the only form of baptism; in feet washing as a reliab white caps for women; in the inadvisability of boat schools or a salaried ministry, and in non-chools with the world's people. It is thought that the line sit far outnumber the conservatives.

-A melancholy account of the embarrassments of Journalism in Japan comes from that coin April Mr. Salveji, ex-editor of the Family. Sailansho, and Mr. Matzuciwa of the editorial the same journal was arraigned there in band tied up with a rope round his lains. Mr. Matri sole effence is said to have been that of published statement that the Mikado had instructed the the Imperial Department of the Household to the Mr. Satonia to resign the editorship of his journa.

-The gold axe of Ashantee for Queen Vaorta has been redeied by Lord Kimberley at the nial Office in Leadon. The origin of the axe is antiputly, but tradition says it was a battle as early King of Ashantee. A leopand skin cover st King did not readily surrender the axe, but he to believe that some such encretice was esecut a he sincerity of his friendly and praceful profession He was especially anarous that it should not dition that this emblem of high severagets of presented to the Queen. With it came a mapper of

on state recessions. -Europe, continental and insular, and summer two milliards of matrices daily. Assuming that is several act of ignition occupies the binal product. formed in a shurter time-it will be anyone ready reckoner that five hundred and fitte ave to good of Europe in striking mat his. There is and speculation in the fact that Europeans date of sixty four years per day in according that which with some indiamable composition: of truber and four bundred and twenty thousa weight of phosphorus are in annual report manufacture of the seven hundred and the sand million of matches used up by Europe to a vest-